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BEDFORD, PENN'A.

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jan6'65-1y.

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aug5, '64:tf.

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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

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BLOODY RUN, PA.
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apr. 28, 1865—zz.

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On Penn street a few doors west of the Court House, North side, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford, Oct. 20, '65.

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1866. VOLUME 39: NO 39.

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A GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATION.

Democratic Ferocity in Resisting the Government,

AND

DEMOCRATIC SYCOPHANCY IN RESTORING THE UNION.

How the men who uphold Andy Johnson Brutalized Union Prisoners!

UNION SOLDIERS IN ANDERSONVILLE PRISON.

SICKNESS,—STARVATION,—DEATH.

SOLDIERS! LOOK ON THESE SCENES OF HUMILIATION PRESENTED BY "MY POLICY"!

SOLDIERS! LOOK ON THIS PICTURE. AND THEN ON THIS!

CIVILIANS! LOOK ON THESE SCENES OF HORROR!

C.S.A.
U.S.A.
WIRTZ.
THE CONTRAST. OF SUFFERING. ANDERSONVILLE & FORTRESS MONROE.
The Navy.
PLEASE WALK ON THE MATTING
NOTICE
ALL PERSONS PASSING THIS WAY MUST PUT ON SLIPPERS, IN ORDER NOT TO DISTURB OUR GUEST.
FORT
MONROE
TREASON MUST BE MADE ODIOUS. ANDREW JOHNSON.

THE REBEL LEADER, JEFF DAVIS, AT FORTRESS MONROE.

HEALTH,—PLENTY,—LUXURY.

SOLDIERS!, HAVE YOUR FOUGHT IN VAIN?

SHALL THE REBEL LEADERS BE RESTORED TO POWER?

AND COMPARE THEM WITH THE SCENES OF HUMILIATION PRESENTED BY "MY POLICY"!

How Andy Johnson Caters to the Chief Brute of the Nation!

We leave our illustration to the reader's contemplation with only brief comments of our own. The men who brutalized our fathers, brothers and sons, as depicted, are those who now support Andy Johnson, those for whose benefit Hiester Clymer seeks an election as Governor of Pennsylvania, *that he may join the President* in using the armed powers of the Keystone State to force the representatives of traitors into Congress. Contemplate the scene, freemen of Pennsylvania, and shudder!

Andrew Johnson's policy is illustrated in the scene representing Jeff. Davis receiving the homage of Union soldiers. Crawling to the feet of Jeff. Davis, is Hiester Clymer's idea of Reconstruction! Voters of Pennsylvania, are you ready to confirm such a policy? If you are, support Heister Clymer.

THE MYSTERY OF SLEEP.—*Chambers journal* says that twelve hundred millions of dreams make a net work of wild fancies nightly about our planet. To go, if it were possible, through this world of sleep, would be a stranger process than that of exploring the whole waking world, for, in sleep, every living being is a poet, from the baby that clings in its dreams to the breast of goddesses to the centenarian who with staff and spectacles, hobbles about paradise at the heels of seraphs. Sleeping and waking are the two great phenomena of our existence. What is done and thought in the every day working world, where the ordinary business of life is carried on, no living creature has ever fully revealed to another. There are reticences in the confessions of the most frank—things which cannot, and therefore never will be spoken—thoughts which transcend the limits of language—hopes which the power of no fairy could satisfy—fear which even Lucifer himself would fail to exaggerate. If this portion of our life, which is at least subjected to our own observations cannot be fully and faithfully described, still less can the other portion which defies even our own scrutiny, converts us into mere spectators of ourselves, sets free our actions from the control of our own will, and transforms us into so many passive spokes in the great wheel of destiny. Whatever may be the laws by which it is regulated, sleep presents the counterpart of the waking world—distorted, mutilated, thrown into the irremediable confusion by the force of the imagination.

PARENTS, TAKE HEED!—There are few better investments than that which places before one's family a stock of good books, either of a miscellaneous character or those referring to his own business. Five, ten, twenty five or fifty dollars' worth of books put into a boy's hands, will fill his head with ideas,—set him to thinking, and do more towards his future success in life, than a thousand dollars laid up on interest for him. The latter may give him more capital to start on but with a good stock of ideas and a developed mind, he will do far better in life with a much smaller money capital to begin with. "*It is the mind that makes the man,*" and the store of thoughts, and the exercise of the thinking and reasoning powers, are what make the mind. What, for instance, would be the effect upon the great farming and gardening and fruit growing interests of this country, to say nothing of its effect in other directions, if every cultivator had one acre less, and its value laid out on a library of books about his business, would it not frequently keep his boys out of bad company and tend to their refinement? Would it not dignify his calling in the eyes of his family and of himself, furnish food for thought while engaged in his daily toil, and by the hints and suggestions derived, promote the profit of his labor? The subject is worthy of careful consideration.

A writer in the Macon (Ga.,) *Telegraph* exposes not wisely, but altogether truthfully the hopes which the South founds upon this Convention. "All is not lost," he tells his countrymen. The arbitration of the sword, and when the voice of the sword went against us we lost all, is a false one." Beaten by the sword, they must now resort to other means for securing victory; "the bugle now sounds the rallying cry, and we must give back the swelling echo—on to Philadelphia.' If we failed to take it before, let us take it now. He next assures them that they will be heavily reinforced from the North on their attack on the city. "While we assail it on the South side, a mighty host of our friends is marching upon the city from the North. Philadelphia will be ours; the battle to be fought there is the first and most important of the war. When we win the victory we have but to strike the blow and other victories will surely follow, until *Washington, too, shall fall into our hands.*" He then appeals to the "writers of the South and the orators of the sunny land" to "fire the hearts of the faithful to fight and wrest the holy sepulchre from the hands of the infidels. All is not lost. 'We never did submit our cause to the decision of the sword, nor will we ever do so."

THE attempt to have Clymer retire willingly, is likely to prove unsuccessful. He stubbornly refuses to budge an inch, contending that the defeat which awaits him would be easier to bear than the dishonor of backing out at this stage of the campaign. The party managers on the contrary, maintain that the question being which shall go under the party of Clymer, there is no room for a choice nor time to be lost, and that the gentleman should meet his fate with more resignation. But so far he has been able to be master of the situation. Being regularly nominated, he has the advantage, and at the latest advices he was fully determined to use it and maintain his ground.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

☞ General Butler at a social gathering a few evenings since, in referring to the New Orleans massacre, spoke of Mayor Monroe as a renegade son of Massachusetts, who after being imprisoned by him as a traitor was about to be released upon taking the oath of allegiance, and had actually the pen in his hand to affix his signature when word was brought in that McClellan had been defeated by the rebels with a loss of forty thousand men. Believing this canard, Monroe refused to sign, threw down his pen and was taken back to prison, from which he was afterwards released by the action of the authorities at Washington.

An occasional correspondent of the Jackson *Citizen* tells the following good story: "General Wilcox takes his position soon as Assessor, *vice* J. R. Bennet, removed. General Wilcox is *very* fond of bread and butter, and endorses Andy strongly. District Attorney Russell, who is another bread and butter man, in speaking to Mr. Bennett about his removal, said: 'Oh, Bennett! Andy's cut off your head, has he?. 'Yes,' said J. B., looking the 'my policy' lawyer in the eye, 'he cut my head off, but he could not *turn it round.*'"

THE Reading *Journal* says: Heister Clymer, in his speech in the County Meeting last Tuesday, came out flat-flooted in favor of the exploded Calhoun doctrine of State *Sovereignty* and State *independence*. His views on this and most other subjects are indentical with those of Jeff. Davis, Lee, Vallandigham & Co.

☞ Gen. Fisk sent recently a corporal and a squad of troops to Jackson county Tenn., to liberate a colored boy, about 16 years old, whom a white man persisted in holding in slavery. This man mantains that since the abolition of the Freedmen's Courts slavery has been restored in Tennessee.

☞ "The colored citizens of Memphis have elected thirteen delegates to represent them in the State convention to be held at Nashville, Aug. 4."

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY AUGUST 31, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS,

Gen. WM. H. KOONTZ, of Somerset.

SENATOR,

Hon. ALEXANDER STUTZMAN, of Somerset county.

ASSEMBLY,

Col. JOHN WELLER, of Somerset.
JOHN T. RICHARDS, of Fulton.

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,

J. W. LINGENFELTER, of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,

Capt. N. C. EVANS, of Colerain.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

Capt. A. WEAVERLING, Bloody Run.

COMMISSIONER,

SAMUEL SHAFFER, of Union.

POOR DIRECTOR,

HENRY H. FISHER, South Woodberry.

AUDITOR,

JAMES R. O'NEAL, of Monroe.

UNION POLICY OF RECONSTRUCTION.

"*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE —, *Section* 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 3. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in that State.

"*Section* 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice-President or hold any office, civil or military under the U. S., or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability.

"*Section* 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay tion or rebellion against the Union States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

"RESTORING REBELS TO POWER."

So long have we, as occasional readers of the *Bedford Gazette*, patiently endured its gross perversion of facts, its specious, Jesuitical reasoning, and its frequent, and ludicrous attempts to make the wrong appear the better reason, that we generally let pass unheeded, the mass of absurdities and exploded theories with which its columns weekly teemed. But, gentle reader, have you ever observed, with what an air of affected piety, the complacent Editor of the *Gazette*, clothed in the garments of charity, surreptitiously taken from some meek disciple, imitating his prototype mentioned in the fable, and full of pity, tenderness and compassion, humbly begs that the insurgent States of the South, whose people, as he assures us, have become submissive, shall be admitted into the Union, and have all their former rights immediately restored? Hear him, when no doubt, in deepest sincerity and anxious solicitude, he asks the question, "Now when repentant rebels get down upon their knees and ask to be allowed to discharge the duties of citizens, are we to say they shall not be permitted?"

Now this story of "repentant rebels" getting "down upon their knees," must certainly be a hoax, at least we know of no such instance. We do learn, however, from this same veracious sheet, that at the Philadelphia Convention, the band, forgetful that they were almost within the shadow of the Hall of Independence, were willing to subsidize our beautiful national airs to the tune "of Dixie, so popular with rebels during the war," and that that reconstructed, white-washed traitor, James L. Orr, of South Carolina, entered the wigwam *arm-in-arm*, with the notorious Gen. Couch, whom Massachusetts, last autumn, discarded by forty-five thousand majority. This is one example of contrite submission. But let the author of the address of the "National Union Party," the "Little Villain," Raymond, tell his own story. He speaks by the book, and his imperious words are invested with more than regal authority. He says, "The ten millions of Americans who live in the South would be unworthy citizens of a free country, degenerate sons of an heroic ancestry, if they could accept with *uncomplaining submissiveness*, the HUMILIATIONS thus sought to be imposed upon them." Does this look like "repentant rebels" getting down upon their knees? Oh, no, you knew you falsified, when you spoke of "defeat and submission." But can there be any doubt but that these rebels are unfit to be clothed with more than their former power, a demand which they constantly press upon the Executive. Let the remembrance of the last five years of sanguinary strife and heroic endeavor on the part of our brave soldiery admonish us. Let the battle fields of the rebellion smoking with the hot blood of patriots poured out like rain, be a perpetual reminder, and a never-ceasing remonstrance. The bones of our sons and brothers mingling with every soil, and mouldering hard by Andersonville and Belle Island, should teach us, that these arch friends of treason, and bloody conspirators, are not to be trusted, much less to be taken within the sacred embrace of loyal men. Does the *Gazette* remember Memphis, or has it forgotten the recent bloody tragedy enacted at New Orleans?

The *Gazette* appeals to Christians, and prates about charity. All this is well, but why does it not tell its readers, that at the New Orleans massacre, plotted by rebels, and sanctioned in its hellish accomplishments by the President, that a meek and holy minister of Christ, a member of the Methodist communion, and one who feared God, and loved his country, while standing in the doorway, and saying "I beseech you not to fire, for these men are innocent," that this holy man of God, was shot down by rebel ruffians and beaten to death with clubs by rebel police.

Ah, it has nothing to say of the patriot martyr, Doctor Dostie, who by this same band of assassins, was shot stamped, taken by his feet and hair, a bleeding corpse, and dragged through a crowd of men, whom we are told are now upon their knees in submission. Why did he not say with that consistent Copperhead, Heister Clymer, that the men who for four long years, tried to destroy our fair fabric of humane government, that he, and Clymer, and his co-adjutors, North and South, "would not alter a line or blot out a particle of their political history." Then we could have believed them. But the loyal masses of the North are not to be deceived. The men who endeavored to perpetuate human bondage, and to bind the galling fetters of slavery upon four millions of downtrodden blacks, dare not now avow themselves in favor of Freedom. How senseless and shameless the audacity of these hitherto pro-slavery propagrandists, now to become the champions of freedom, and the guardians of the rights of man. Let their past record, stained and blackened with arguments in defense of the great crime of human slavery, be their eternal condemnation.

A SIGNIFICANT SHEET.

The true spirit by which the managers of the Philadelphia 14th of August Convention are actuated, though for the most part skillfully disguised in its platform of principles, crops out quite prominently in a number of places in the address to the people. Platforms of political parties, especially the Copperhead, are often equivocal or silent upon important questions; in such cases an address to the people is generally accepted as the construction which the party puts upon its own platform, and its deliverances on subjects not mentioned in the platform are always accepted as the voice of the party. What significance then must be attached to the following section of the Copper-Johnson Rebel address:

"The time is close at hand when members of a new Congress are to be elected. *If that Congress shall perpetuate this policy, and by excluding loyal States and people from representation in its halls, shall continue the usurpation by which the legislative powers of the Government are now exercised, common prudence, common discontents, a sullen withdrawal from the duties and obligations of the Federal Government, internal dissention and a general collision of sentiments and pretensions which may renew, in a still more fearful shape, the civil war from which we have just emerged.*"

Here we have a direct threat of a renewal of the civil war from which we have just emerged, in a still more fearful shape, by a party who arrogate for themselves a far greater degree of loyalty and love for the Union than the true Union party, which successfully delivered us from the destruction then attempted by these same rebels and rebel sympathizers. What are we to think of a political party that by thus threatening a renewal of all the horrors of civil war in case the people see proper to sustain Congress instead of the President, undertakes to drive the whole country into the adoption of a policy calculated to defeat every object for which, through four long agonizing years the blood and treasure of our people, were poured out like water. Here is exhibited the genuine rebel spirit rampant as ever. A rule or ruin policy that ignores the Democratic principle that the majority shall rule, always has been the course of the rebels, who in this instance at least seem to have taken charge of the convention. What think you, loyal men, of the party, that thus at its very inception undertakes to carry its measures, not by fair argument and appeal to the intelligence of the people, but by intimidation and threats of civil war? Is it to be entrusted with the conducting of a government of a free people?

"MY POLICY" FORESHADOWED.

Our attention has been called to a portion of the prophecies of Daniel, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, as foreshadowing, thousands of years ago, the faithlessness destined to interfere for a time, with the final triumph of free government and principles of equality among men on earth. Since the President has impiously telegraphically asserted that the finger of Providence was discernable in the deliberations of the Rebel-Johnsonites at Philadelphia, it is only right to inform him that one of God's servants drew Andy Accidency's character most graphically, and foretells his doom surely, in the following prediction. We quote from Daniel 8: 23, 24 and 25:

"*And his power shall be mighty, but not by his own power; and he shall destroy wonderfully, and shall prosper, and practice and shall destroy the mighty and the holy people.*

"And through HIS POLICY, ALSO, HE SHALL CAUSE CRAFT TO PROSPER IN HIS LAND; *and he shall magnify himself in his heart, and by peace shall destroy many; he shall also stand up against the Prince of Princes*, BUT HE SHALL BE BROKEN WITHOUT HAND."

PEACE! PEACE!!

The arts of peace will once more be cultivated from the Kennebec to the Rio Grande, without one interrupting jar from the rude hand of military power. Oh! God of Peace and Love! Thanks be to that beneficent and merciful Providence which has delivered us from anarchy, war and death! Thanks be to that Power Who alone can make our national re-union permanent and to Whom we now address our prayer for unity, harmony and fraternity among the people!—*Gazette, Aug. 24th* 1866.

Vide MEMPHIS, NEW ORLANS and the murdering and ostracizing of Union men throughout all portions of the South. None but a Copperhead could thank the "God of Peace and Love!" for such atrocities!

CLAIMING THEIR FRIENDS!

THE "earthquake" in Kentucky has been terrific. Instead of 25,000 Democratic majority as stated last week, Kentucky gives us nearly 50,000! Pennsylvania will follow the footsteps of the State of Henry Clay.—*Gazette, Aug.* 24.

Hardly! There were not as many DEMOCRATS in the rebel army from Pennsylvania, however much they may have desired to be there, as there were from Kentucky. The rebel armies have all been disbanded and the rank file have returned to their homes and they now "*vote as they shot!*" We are immensely pleased to know that the *Gazette* calls *these Confederates* "DEMOCRATS." We insisted all the time of the rebellion that they were, that they belonged to the *Gazette's* party and that the *Gazette* in turn belonged to their party, but it swore most lustily that it wasn't so. Now the truth comes out! Had the rebellion been successful, as the rebels have been in Kentuckey, the *Gazette* would have defined its position long ago. *Its editor* WAS A LONG TIME IN DOUBT AS TO WHICH PARTY WOULD WIN, and when it became apparent that Uncle Samuel was in a fair way to succeed he threw up his hat and shouted for the old gentleman until he was hoarse. He is now willing to do the same for the rebels.

WHO DEFEATED WILLIAM KEYSER?

The *Gazette* persists in saying that the votes which were cast for Col. Filler were "*tallied for another*," and that the Secretary who made the tallies is not to blame. This may be all very clear to the *Gazette*, but we are compelled to admit that we cannot comprehend it. We heard the vote on the occasion alluded to, and we are quite sure that we announced the result before the Secretary did, and when the announcement was made, it confirmed our report. But the *Gazette* moves forward a peg and thinks that "the fraud upon Col. Filler is cast into the shade by the trickery which was used to floor Capt. Stuckey in the Republican Legislative Conference." We do not hesitate to admit that the nominations of Mr. Stutzman and Mr. Richards defeated Captain Stuckey. If Capt. Stuckey had been nominated, his nomination would have defeated one or the other of these gentlemen. Capt. Stuckey and his friends understood this matter at the time and were therefore in favor of the defeat of one or the other of the gentlemen named. "Friend Benjamin," you can't make any votes off of Capt. Stucky and his friends in your favor against Mr. Stutzman. The vail is too thin! Who defeated William Keyser?

MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

It is said that one of the Blair's is to be up here on next Monday night to address the Copperhead meeting. We suppose it is the same braggadocia, Montgomery, who doled out a speech at Reading to the Copperhead fizzle which came off there some weeks ago. Mrs. Fremont expressed the best opinion of this weathercock that it has been our lot to hear. While Gen. Fremont was in command of the Department west of the Mississippi the Blairs were his inveterate enemies. It was considerable of an annoyance. Mrs. Fremont came down to Washington to see Mr. [illegible] view with the President, in the presence of old Blair and Montgomery, old Blair took upon himself to lecture Mrs. Fremont, thus: "You had better go home Mrs. Fremont and take care of your household duties, and leave the affairs of the nation to us; here we make and unmake men!" Here Mrs. Fremont broke in with, casting a withering glance at Montgomery, "*I have seen some men of your make, and if you can't do any better than that I would advise you to quit the business.*"

A NEW RADICALISM.

The liberal sprinkling of Rebels in the Philadelphia Convention seems to have bolstered up the courage of the Chicago surrender party considerably. From cowardly appeals for peace at any price in 1864, they have advanced by rebel aid in 1866 to a "stand and deliver" policy, that smacks strongly of the Jack Sheppard style of argument. This is nothing new among the rebels, they have been practicing it for years and just now their northern lacqueys seem to be apt students of the plantation style of ratiocination. In consideration of the coolness with which they threaten to inaugurate a new and more terrible rebellion in case they fail in their appeal to the ballot box, the most fitting title they could have adopted for their bantling would have been the Radical Rebel-Union party.

THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU.

This is a favorite theme of our Copperhead cotemporaries. They gather up all the details in regard to the working of this institution and peddle them out in a garbled state, so as to make it odious, with a peculiar sort of gusto that expresses the highest satisfaction. In our issue of a week or two ago we published a letter from Major Frank Holsinger, well known to many of our citizens, who says in reply to these sneers and misrepresentations: "I WAS IN CHARGE OF A DISTRICT EMBRACING SEVEN COUNTIES, FOR THREE MONTHS AND A HALF, AND DURING THAT TIME I NEVER ISSUED A RATION OR AN ARTICLE OF CLOTHING OF ANY KIND. MY INSTRUCTIONS WERE TO MAKE MY DISTRICT 'SELF-SUSTAINING.'"

AN INSULT TO GEN. GRANT.

The President made arrangements to receive the Committee appointed by the Wilkes Booth Convention, which assembled in Philadelphia, on the 14th instant, to carry to him an authorized report of the proceedings of that gagged and hand cuffed body, he then sent hastily for General Grant, and the General thinking that he had some important business, repaired to the Executive mansion, and was just in time to stand aside and hear the Johnsons speak a piece. The President knows Gen. Grant's sentiments, and this miserable little trick was an insult. The Copperhead papers set up a shout that Gen. Grant stood by when the addresses were delivered and signified his approval. This trick shows the character of Andy Johnson!

☞Our people will remember that the Union Convention of Southern Loyalists assembles in Philadelphia on next Monday and will be one of the largest bodies which has ever assembled on the continent. Large delegations will be in attendance from every State in the Union. Every body that can attend should do so. Half price tickets will be issued on all the railroads.

THE DISFRANCHISING ACT DISREGARDED!

The Copperhead Sheriff of Bedford County refuses to incorporate the preamble and four sections of the act Disfranchising Deserters in his Proclamation!

Copperhead Contempt for Law!

The reader will perceive by referring to the General Election Proclamation, published in another column, that John Aldstadt, High Sheriff of Bedford county, has set at defiance the following act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania:

"SEC. 8. THAT IT SHALL BE THE DUTY OF THE SHERIFFS IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THIS COMMONWEALTH TO INSERT IN THEIR PROCLAMATIONS OF ELECTIONS HEREAFTER TO BE HELD, THE FIRST FOUR SECTIONS OF THIS ACT, WITH THE PREAMBLE THEREOF; AND UPON CONVICTION OF ANY VIOLATION OF THE REQUIREMENT OF THIS SECTION, ANY SHERIFF SHALL BE DEEMED GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR IN OFFICE, AND SHALL BE PUNISHED IN LIKE MANNER AS THE OFFENCES PROHIBITED BY THE SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH SECTIONS OF THIS ACT ARE PUNISHABLE."

The law must be vindicated, and for this purpose, we learn, a prosecution will be commenced in a few days.

THE GREAT GEARY MASS MEETING IN READING.

The Clymer Fizzle beaten in his Native Stronghold of Berks, Five to One!

A GRAND UNION RALLY OF **25,000!**

The "Boys in Blue" Storm Old Berks and take the Citadel!

GEN. GEARY "MASTER OF THE SITUATION."

Grand Torch-Light Procession!

TELLING SPEECHES BY GEN. GEARY, COL. FORNEY AND OTHERS.

The Mass Meeting of the friends of Maj. Gen. Geary, in Berks and the surrounding Counties, held in this city on Wednesday last, the 22nd instant, was the largest, most enthusiastic and imposing political assemblage ever convened in Eastern Pennsylvania. There never was so great a crowd of people in Reading before on *any* occasion, political or otherwise; and in an experience of over twenty-five [illegible] 1844, we never witnessed a larger political meeting in any part of the State. There were at least 25,000 visitors present and not less than 10,000 'Boys in Blue' and civilians in line. The procession, marching four abreast, in close order, was over two miles long. There were from twenty to thirty Bands of Music, with several hundred flags and banners. Altogether it was the grandest outpouring of the patriotic masses ever witnessed in this part of the State, and struck terror in to the Copperhead ranks.—*Reading Journal.*

☞We had the pleasure last week, of meeting Major General Pennypacker, who has been here on a visit to an old companion in arms, Col. Filler. Gen. Pennypacker is a soldier in whom the old Commonwealth has a great pride. He bears upon his person the marks of five wounds, all in front. Entering the army in 1861, under twenty years of age, as Major of the 97th P. V., he is the youngest Major General in the service; and he owes his rapid promotions solely to his own merits. All remember Gen. Pennypacker's gallant charge over the battlements of Fort Fisher, which the enemy deemed impregnable. It was here that he received the terrible wound in the groin, from which he still suffers, while planting with his own hands the colors of the 76th and 97th Regiment upon the ramparts of the fort. The bravery and skill which Gen. Pennypacker constantly displayed in the field are only equalled by the modesty with which he bears his well earned laurels.

While here Gen. Pennypacker was called upon by many of our citizens, and on last Friday evening received the compliment of a serenade, but was too unwell to appear in person to thank his admirers. We hope that he may again honor our town with a visit.

COLORADO, O. K!

COLORADO has gone Democratic?—Another gain. Hurrah for the "Earthquakes!"—*Gazette, Aug.* 24.

How easily it is to "crow before you are out of the woods!" Colorado has elected Chillicott one of *the* Radicals! Not altogether "Another Gain!" The *Gazette* meant to set it down with MEMPHIS, KENTUCKY and NEW ORLEANS, but Colorado don't train in that crowd. What telling Earth-quakes!

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS.

This gentleman arrived at the Springs last week and intends spending some time there. He is recovering very rapidly. It is earnestly hoped by his many ardent friends, that his strength will be entirely restored in a few weeks. He will address the Republicans of this county on Tuesday evening next. We expect to lay his speech before our readers in next week's issue.

GOING IT BLIND.

The Greensburg *Argus* shows its fangs after the following style:

"Give us a representation of every State in a Constitutional Congress, or give us the Abolitionist traitors assembled at Washington in a mock or rump Congress, *that we may stain the Capitol with their hot blood, as they stained the earth with the blood of* PATRIOTIC *Democrats.*"

Copperheads, through the very virulence of their venom, it is said, go blind in August. Hence the above.—*Kittanning Free Press.*

☞Col. F. Montgomery, of Mississippi, will address the Republican Mass Meeting in this place, on next Tuesday evening, beyond fail. We urge upon our people to turn out in overwhelming numbers. With Thaddeus Stevens, Col. Montgomery, A. K. McClure, and other distinguished gentlemen down for the occasion, our people will enjoy a rare treat. Let every district in the county send a delegation.

THE New York *Daily News* gives utterance to its grief and indignation over the triumph of the Bread-and-Butter Brigade in the Wigwam, by saying—

"It is not necessary to be *the abject slaves* of expediency. It may be necessary to stoop to conquer, and we admit that *many precious Southern rights have to be regained by conquest in political warfare*, but not to stoop so low; not to *crawl* to conquer."—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

☞"Extremes meet," said some one to Gen. Butler, alluding to the fraternization of Gov. Orr and Gen. Couch in the Philadelphia Convention. "Yes," replied Gen. Butler, "and so they do when a dog bites his own tail—but both extremes belong to the same dog."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE NEW ORLEANS BUTCHERY.

The publication of the full correspondence between the Government and Major Generals Sheridan and Baird removes, says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, from these brave and gallant officers the imputation which was cast upon them by the Rebel press of the country. Their despatches were not given to the public in the first instance as written and transmitted to the Department at Washington. Those sympathizing with the assassins and butchers of New Orleans by some means obtained access to the documents, and garbled them to suit their purposes. The fear that the outrage would raise a storm of indignation in the North, which would act against their friends in the coming elections, incited them to misrepresent these two heroic and faithful soldiers. Now we have their statements as they were sent, and the nation learns from them, directly and positively, the true state of the case. Both Sheridan and Baird unequivocally denounce the action of Mayor Monroe and his Rebel police.

General Sheridan is emphatic, and declares to general Grant that the more he learns of the matter "THE MORE REVOLTING IT BECOMES." He does not consider it as a riot, but says it was "AN ABSOLUTE MASSACRE BY THE POLICE, WHICH WAS NOT EXCELLED IN MURDEROUS CRUELTY BY THAT OF FORT PILLOW. IT WAS A MURDER WHICH THE MAYOR AND POLICE PERPETRATED WITHOUT THE SHADOW of a necessity." "Furthermore," he adds, "I believe it was PREMEDITATED, and every indication points to this."

This is plain talk and comes from a man who is in the habit of talking plainly and freely, not stopping to consider the danger he ran of being relieved from his command for offending the Rebel element of New Orleans. All thanks to Sheridan for his courage. He understands what is wanted among the people of Louisiana, and New Orleans especially. He confesses that the lives of Union men are in constant peril, and expresses it as his belief that "if this matter is permitted to pass over without a THOROUGH AND DETERMINED PROSECUTION of those engaged in it, we may look out FOR FREQUENT SCENES OF THE SAME KIND, NOT ONLY HERE, BUT IN OTHER PLACES."

Such is the condition of affairs in a city which claims to be loyal and anxious to sustain the National Government. Naturally the question will arise, are these people yet ready to be intrusted with power?—yet prepared to take part in the administration of national affairs? Since the day of St. Bartholomew and the fiendish massacre at Fort Pillow, the world has not witnessed a more diabolical outrage—a more deliberate butchery, than that of the 30th of July at New Orleans. Let us try to hope that the Government will adopt measures to prevent its repetition. If the civil authorities of the South will not protect their fellow citizens, the Government *must* put forth its strong arm and defend them if needs be at the bayonet's point.

A "BOY IN BLUE" vs. A CLYMER SOLDIER.

The following dialogue recently occurred between a Union soldier and a companion in arms who adhered to the Copperhead organization:

"Why don't you join the Boys in Blue?"

"That crowd don't suit me. I'm a Democrat."

"Well, so was I before the war, but I've no fancy now to let the rebels whom we whipped on the battle-field triumph at the polls. I'll vote as I fought, against Jeff. Davis and all his crew, and so should every faithful Union soldier."

"I've heard that talk before; but I tell you I'm a Democrat, and so was my father before me, and I'll not desert my party any more than I deserted the ranks."

"Your having been a Democrat in old times is no reason why you should give hower to Copperheads now, and especially no reason for voting for Heister Clymer. He's an old Whig, who hated the Democrats worse than poison when they deserved respect, and only became an active member of the party when it began to show sympathy for treason. I hate to see a man like you going round in the same old circle, like a horse in a bark-mill, when all the world is changing, just because you went round that circle under different circumstances. Geary, a brave soldier, and a life-long Democrat, is nominated on the Union, and just as these leaders have changed ground here they've changed all over the country. Lincoln's Cabinet contained more old Democrats than old Whigs, and as the best of men who gave vitality to the Democratic party your father supported left it, it got few new recruits except such sorry specimens of cast-off renegades as William B. Reed, the volunteer counsel of Jeff. Davis, George M. Wharton and Hiester Clymer, men who always hated Democracy for its virtues and praise now only the vices that blossomed out in treason. Such fellows pick up Democracy in the way the Indians pick up civilization, and they make your attachment to an honorable old cause a lever to help them sustain a dishonorable new one."

"We've got other leaders, though, that were always Democrats, and I'm bound to stand by them."

"You're not bound to stand by anything or anybody but your country, and when your Democratic leaders turn against it you should turn against them."

"Now look here, you can't make that out. We went to fight for 'the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is,' and I'm going to stand by that same old doctrine. It's the Radicals that's traitors now, and the Democrats that's Union men and patriots That's the ground that Clymer takes in his speeches. He said at Reading that he was bound to fight 'secession and rebellion.' The whole thing has got mixed up. Now, since we whipped the rebels, your party won't let them back in the Union, and that makes them just as bad as the first secessionists."

"Do you think that a chestnut horse is the same thing as a horse chestnut? If you do, you'll find out the difference when you take them to market; and that is not greater in proportion than the difference between the secession you and I risked our lives to subdue while Heister Clymer opened up a fire in our rear, and the thing he denounces as secession in his speeches. When rebel bullets were flying thick around us, and our comrades were falling on every side, or if captured were reserved for a fate more horrible than immediate death in the prison pens of Libby, Belle Isle and Andersonville, what mockery it would have been to tell us that the sole or principal object for which we were confronting danger was that the enemies firing into our ranks might be again installed in the Federal Capitol to make laws for, and with the aid of Northern Copperheads, to rule and persecute the loyal people of the whole United States! If that was so, we might as well have staid at home, for it was scarcely worth while to fight to fasten a chain around our own necks. No. We fought to establish the authority of the Federal Government over the seceding States, and when this was accomplished, and defiant treason crushed, our hope and expectation was that loyal men should govern the heritage we had regained. But the rebels had no sooner been vanquished in fair warfare than the treachery of Andrew Johnson, and the promises of their Northern allies, inspired the hope that by a new flank movement 'the lost cause' might still triumph, and, after losing Richmond, virtually remove the capital of the Confederacy to Washington. That's the plan now, as plain as the nose on your face; and there is not a rebel in the land, North or South, that don't chuckle over it and work hard for its success. As they combine to support it, we should unite to crush it, if we wish to perpetuate the fruits of our victories."

"The Southern States ought to get back in the Union some time, though, for all that, and we've no right to keep them out."

"They could get back easily enough if they showed sincere repentance for their treason and gave guarantee against a repetition of their war on loyal men and loyal interests. Let them pass the constitutional amendment, and form loyal State governments, like that in Tennessee, and like her they can gain admission for their Senators and Congressmen."

"I don't believe in tinkering at the Constitution. Why do you want to change it?"

"Because that is the only practical way of making a permanent treaty of peace with the rebel States and the only way of adapting the government of the country to the changed condition produced by the war. You know that while we were in camp, Heister Clymer and the Copperheads in Pennsylvania tried to prevent us from voting at all, and the State constitution was changed to give soldiers the right of suffrage. If the Federal Constitution is not amended now, and the rebel Congressmen are admitted, each rebel soldier will have twice as much control over the Federal Government as you or I. If you are ready to submit to that, I am not."

"That's rather hard, I must confess. I don't know but what it's right to make that change; but then your party asks other changes, too."

"None that are not just and necessary. Only a guarantee that the rebels shall not rob the treasury with claims for their debt and damages; that their worst men shall not be immediately restored to power, and that civil rights shall be extended to all American citizens."

"I don't want to help pay the rebel debt any more than you do; and it would not be pleasant to think that the men who shot down our companions should step into the front seats of politics too suddenly; but that civil-rights clause has got a nigger in the wood-pile, and I'm against negro equality, and especially against giving them the right to vote."

"It says nothing about suffrage one way or the other. But it provides against their oppression. The war showed how little the rebels cared for the health or lives of white prisoners, and they care less for the rights of freedmen. They have so long been accustomed to treat colored men as brutes that it will require sharp laws sharply administered to teach them better. The negroes are human beings entitled to our protection under any circumstances, and certainly since they acted as our faithful allies against the cruelty of a common enemy. Of all the bugbears ever invented to frighten fools, negro equality is the most ridiculous. The maintenance of your manhood don't depend upon the power of rebel ruffians to cheat, assault and murder emancipated slaves with impunity. The "man's the man for a' that," being certainly made no better by the oppression of his fellow-men, on the hand, as he is no worse for lack of rank and fortune, on the other. You talk about Democracy! What a libel on the word it is to make it the name of a party that boasts of its anxiety to heap undeserved wrong and ignominy upon a down-trodden race that proved its patriotism and loyalty in the darkest hours of national adversity, and is now by the confession of friend and foe proving its industry and capacity for freedom. The sneers and taunts hurled against it by your Democratic speakers are as old as the hills. Aristocrats have used them for centuries against the laboring masses of the white race, and it is only where brave, bold Radicals have successfully combatted them, that the masses of any color are free."—*Philadelphia Press.*

MR. KOONTZ AND SOLDIER'S BOUNTIES.

The *Democrat* has opened the canvass against Mr. Koontz, by a resort to its old trade of misrepresentation. That Mr. Koontz did vote against the joint report of the Committee, granting bounties to soldiers, and increasing the salary of members, is a matter of record, and as such, is the legitimate subject of criticism by his adversaries. But the suppression of the fact by the *Democrat* that *both these measures were embraced in one report*, so that members were necessarily compelled to vote for, or against both, is neither manly nor honest, and when that journal in its issue of the 1st inst., in one article denounced Congress for voting its members five thousand dollars a year, and in another article called attention to the fact that Mr. Koontz voted against the "Soldier's Bounty Bill," and again on the 8th published the vote by yeas and nays on what it styles simply, "the Bounty Bill," and finally, when in its issue of the 15th, it charges that the friends of Mr. Koontz deny that he voted against the "Soldier's Bounty Bill," and challenges us to deny it through our paper, it is guilty of a suppression of truth, and an attempt to deceive and mislead public sentiment, that is unfair, unmanly, and downright dishonest.

We have carefully examined the Congressional Globe, and have culled from it, the following brief history of that measure.

On Thursday July 26th Mr. Stevens moved to take from the speaker's table the amendments of the Senate, to the "Civil Appropriation Bill," and that they be referred to the Committee on appropriations, which was agreed to. Mr. Wilson moved to amend, so that the Committee on Appropriations be instructed to report back as an amendment, *an amendment to equalize the bounties of soldiers*, and gave as a reason, that the House had passed the bill embodied in the amendment, but that he feared that it would not pass the Senate, if however his amendment was adopted and the Senate should refuse to concur, the subject could then go to the Committee of conference, where it could be disposed of so as to secure an agreement between the two Houses. This motion was agreed to. On Friday July 27th, a vote was taken upon the question of concurring in the amendment of the Senate to the civil appropriation bill, increasing the pay of Senators and Representatives to $5,000 per year. The only persons voting in favor of this motion were Messrs. Cooper, Jenckes, and Samuel Randall, in the negative there were 114 votes cast, Mr. Koontz being among the number. On the same day Mr. Stevens from the Committee of appropriations, in pursuance of the instructions of the House, under the resolution of Mr. Wilson, moved an amendment to the amendment of the Senate, so as to provide bounties for the soldiers, to which Mr. Conkling moved an amendment for the better equalization of the bounties of the soldiers. This amendment was agreed to, Mr. Koontz voting in favor of it. Mr. Stevens then moved that the House *insist* upon its disagreement to the several amendments of the Senate, and asked for a Committee of conference. Messrs. Stevens, Wilson and Le Blond were appointed managers upon part of the House, and Sherman, Fessenden and Johnson on the part of the Senate. The managers met, and agreed upon a report which was submitted to the House by Mr. Stevens. Mr. Wilson one of the House managers refused to sign the report, and opposed it in the House for two reasons, first, because *it refused to agree to any equalization of the bounties*, and second, *because it retained the provision increasing the pay of Members to* $5,000, and asked for these reasons, that the report should not be adopted. Mr. Stevens replied that the Senate Committee had given them to understand, that the bounty question had been tried over and over again in the Senate, and they feared if it was retained in the civil appropriation bill, the bill must fail, that the Senate would not agree to any bounty bill. The main question was then ordered on the adoption of the report, which was rejected, yeas 14, nays 101, Mr. Koontz VOTING NO. Mr. Wilson then moved that the House do further insist upon its disagreement to the Senate's amendments, and asked for another Committee of conference. The speaker appointed on part of the House, Messrs. Wilson, Banks, and Niblack, the managers on the part of the Senate were Sherman, Edwards and Harris. This committee met and agreed upon a report, *giving the precus bounty*, and also THE INCREASED PAY TO MEMBERS AND SENATORS. This report was submitted to the House by Mr. Banks, Mr. Wilson refusing to sign it, because of his opposition to the increased pay of members. Mr. Lawrence of Ohio asked for a separate vote upon the propositions, and raised the point of order, but it was overruled by the Speaker, who decided that it must be adopted or rejected as a whole. Many members were therefore compelled to vote against the report, although they doubtless would, had an opportunity been given, have voted as they previously had done, for the bounty, and against the increased pay. In thus voting, these gentlemen—it is but fair to infer from their previous action—honestly thought that if the report was voted down, the Senate seeing the firm position of the House in favor of the bounties, and against the increased pay of the members, would recede from its position and yield in favor of the bounties, without insisting upon the increased pay. But the report was adopted by a majority of one, and having previously passed the Senate, became a law.

We invite the *Democrat* to an examination of the record which will conclusively show, that on all occasions when the question of giving bounties to the soldiers was before the House as a distinct proposition, Mr. Koontz invariably voted in its favor.

Had the *Democrat* been moved by aught else than petty rancor against Mr. Koontz, it would have candidly and honestly stated, that every member of its own party voted for the bill increasing their own pay, and that the President—just now the idol of its affections—signed the bill.—*Somerset Herald.*

ST. PAUL is filled with emigration from Northern Europe, who are fitting themselves out with agricultural implements, household furniture, etc., preparatory to settling on the frontier. They are thrifty looking people, and will doubtless make good citizens.

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling. They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain alwost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St. Phila.

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins, etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists.

AQUE DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin, is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons' celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.
E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggist.

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists.

Heimstreet's Inimitble Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over tweaty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the Hair. Heimstreet's *is not a dye*, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and $1. Sold by all dealers.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion,

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1866.

UNION COUNTY MEETING!

Opening of the Campaign.

GOV. A. G. CURTIN TO SPEAK.

The Union men of Bedford county, will assemble in Mass Meeting in Bedford,

TUESDAY EVENING SEPT. 4TH, 1866.

Every man who stood by the Government during the trying hours of the late rebellion, and the fearful struggle of our nation for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and who believe that "treason is a crime and must be made odious" and that "influential, intelligent, conscious traitors should be punished," are cordially invited to attend.

Active measures will be taken to secure the success of the Union ticket in the State, and particularly in this county. We earnestly believe that by united action and proper zeal, we shall be able this Fall to carry our county. A great revolution has been wrought in the public sentiment of our county during the last year or two. Last Fall we reduced the Copperhead majority to one hundred and thirty-five, and now let the good work earnestly go on and we will be triumphantly victorious this Fall.

Loyal men, Soldiers and citizens, come as one man, and let us determine to overthrow the tyranny and iniquity of Copperheadism.

"Come as the winds come, when forests are rended;
Come as the waves come, when navies are stranded."

A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Penn'a.
Hon. THADEUS STEVENS, of Lancaster, Pa.
Hon. A. K. McCLURE, Chambersburg,
Capt. A. S. FULLER, Fayette co.
CYRUS ELDER, Esq., Johnstown.
Hon. Wm. H. KOONTZ, Somerset.
Col. F. JORDAN, Chairman Union State Central Committee.
Hon. JOHN CESSNA, and others will be present and address the meeting.

J. B. CESSNA,
Chairman Union Co. Com.
J. T. KEAGY, Sec'y.

☞ **The Union County Committee** of Bedford County is requested to meet at the WASHINGTON HOTEL, in Bedford, on TUESDAY, the 4th of September, 1866, at 2 o'clock p. m. A full attendance is requested. The names of the members of the Committee are as follows: Joseph W. Tomlinson, Wm P. Barndollar, C. W. Ashcom, John C. Vickroy, J. H. Cessna, Alfred Evans, Daniel Kring, John W. Smith, L. Bitner, Jacob Evans, Tobias Snyder, Christian C. Garlick, Capt. Geo. S. Mullin, J. W. Sams, David Sparks, Josiah Penrose, Asa S. Stuckey, Edwin F. Darling, E. A. Fockler, Peter Imler, Lieut. Wm Roberts, J. B. Snoberger. J. B. CESSNA,
Chairman Union Co Com.
J. T. KEAGY, *Sec.* 3t

☞ All the necessary blanks for the collection of the bounty authorized by the late act of Congress have been procured by DURBORROW & LUTZ, and they are prepared to make all applications for bounties under the act.-tf.

☞ We learn from a letter addressed to John Taylor, at Yellow Creek, this county, that private Henry Taylor, of Company A, 191st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, *is dead*. A letter of inquiry was evidently addressed to the Adjutant General, by some one interested in this man, and the reply has been sent to the wrong party. The letter has been left at our office.

BOUNTY FOR SOLDIERS.—The bill for the equalization of bounties has passed both houses, and is a law. Under its provisions all who enlisted after the 19th of April, 1861, and served three years, or were discharged for wounds, are entitled to $100. Those who enlisted for two years, to $50. tf

ROLLING MILL, &c.—A meeting will be held at the Court House, in Bedford, on the evening of WEDNESDAY, the 5th of SEPTEMBER, for the purpose of considering the feasibility of forming a company to erect a Rolling Mill, Nail Factory, &c., at Hopewell. All persons who feel an interest in the project and the prosperity of our county are requested to attend.

JOHN CESSNA,	JOB MANN,
SAMUEL SHUCK,	W. T. DAUGHERTY,
JOSEPH W. TATE,	S. L. RUSSELL,
W. H. WATSON,	JOHN LUTZ,
F. C. REAMER,	JOHN R. JORDAN,
J. W. DICKERSON,	GEORGE BLYMYRE,
C. W. ASHCOM.	JOHN F. LOWRY.

☞ The Helena Glee Club, of Broad Top Township, this county, favored the citizens of this place with a concert, on last Friday night, which was one of the most decided successes of the season. The Grand Jury room was filled to overflowing with a select audience, and the efforts of the Club were received with the most rapturous demonstrations of applause. Many of the pieces were encored, only to be more highly appreciated than at first. We hope they may be induced to visit our town at some future time, under more favorable auspices.

BOUNTIES.—The act equalizing bounties ha become a law. Persons who enlisted in 1861–2, and who were only entitled to, and received $100, are now entitled to another $100 in addition. The heirs of all deceased soldiers of this class are entitled to $100. All applications to DURBORROW & LUTZ, Bedford, will be promptly attended to. tf.

MARRIED

In Martinsburg, Blair co., on the 23d of August by Rev. P. Sans Hooper, Mr. GEO. L. BIARD, of the vicinity of Martinsourg, to Miss SARAH FULTON, of Woodberry.

On the same day, by the same, at the house of the bride's father, in Middle Woodberry tp., Mr. WM H. H. SHIMER, of Bedford, to Miss MAGGIE McDONALD.

On the 26th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. Peter, Mr. DAVID H. DARR, of Schellsburg, to Miss MARGARET A. SLICK, of Bedford tp.

DIED.

On the 22d inst., ABRAHAM LINCOLN, infant son of Jacob and Mary Barnhart, of Bedford, aged 1 year, 9 months and 19 days.

The infant's grave,
Which men weep over, is meant to save.

It is this thought which enables the Christian parent to say, at the open grave of his child, "Thy will be done." He knows that the child, being included in the Christian covenant, belongs to Christ, "whether living or dying." So this lovely child, the joy of its parents and the pride of their hearts, has been rescued from the trials and sufferings of life, and

"Early, bright, transient,
Chaste as the morning dew,
He sparkled, was exhaled,
And went to Heaven."

MR. SHARPE AND THE AFRICAN.

We condole with Mr. Sharpe. He unbosomed his grief to the Democracy on Tuesday evening last in the Court House, and the dark spectre of the African was omnipotent in his remarks. His whole frame vibrates and trembles at the apprehension of negro equality. He confesses himself so poorly endowed by his Creator that he fears some stalwart, long-heeled wooly-headed and perfumed African may equal or surpass him in his profession, make his rhetoric pale on the stump, jostle him in his inordinate ambition for Congressional honors, and may even ride in the same car, bow down in the same church, worship the same God and finally turn up in the same locality where future rewards and punishments are dispensed by infinite justice—all because of the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bills.

We can render to our stricken and sorrowing fellow-townsman an indefinite amount of sympathy. Since it is his misfortune to be unable to cope with the downtrodden and oppressed African in the race for social, political and religious honors, he is surely entitled to protection. How it is to be given, we can't exactly divine, but it must be had. But for the fact that Mr. Sharpe preemptorily forbids any amendment of our constitution lest rebels should be somewhat inconvenienced for their murderous treason, we should join our afflicted fellow-citizen in demanding our organic law to be so changed as to provide that no person or African or mixed blood shall ever learn more of law, politics, religion or social graces than said Sharpe; that no such person shall travel in the same vehicle or on the same road, or, if need be, in the same direction with Mr. Sharpe; that no such person, even to the fourth mingling of African and Southern Democratic blood, shall kneel in the same pew, supplicate the same throne, or go to the same heaven, with Mr. Sharpe; and that no such person shall intrude upon his social circle, bow to him on the street, or marry any of his relations.

It is a sad, sad story that Mr. Sharpe is helpless to protect himself aganist the aggressions of a degraded race, but sad as it is, he pronounces it no less true, and his infirmities appeal to the law making power of the nation, in mute but most pathetic eloquence, for protection. Sleeping or waking, the African haunts him as a triple headed giant with mountains of wool and most threatening ambition. Sharpe might point this hideous spectre to the bleaching bones of its fellows in Memphis, New Orleans and elsewhere, but the dry bones seem to rattle new horrors in his ears, as he protests with heavy heart and tremulous tones against his unequal contest. Living or dead the African is before him. His ghost will not down however bidden, and his dusky person and presence greet him on the street, in his office, in his study, in his social circle, in his praises and prayers, and even about his allotted tomb. In life the African is about him, in perpetual conflict for the mastery in learning, honor and fame, and even in the dark valley of the shadow of death, the negro will sleep with him, decay into inanimate earth so that the stain of caste will be obliterated, and when the last trump shall summon all the earth, behold there will be the African to cloud his spirit land, and what is sadder still, there will be no appeal to the high chancery of heaven against the harsh law of equality for all the people of the earth.

We do not produce this picture of consuming sorrow to Mr. Sharpe to inflict a needless wound where there are gaping wounds already; but we have drawn it to point the imperious necessity of some high degree, some reversal of the laws of a common Creator, to rescue Mr. Sharpe from this mountain of grief. He might take up the beneficent policy of his political friends of Memphis and New Orleans, and gather in the harvest of death while the African could be found in his path; but it would be as tedious as bloody, and even his ruffled ambition and wounded dependence might weary and sicken of the gory carnival. There is therefore no relief but in an appeal to the law making power both human and divine. They must be reversed. A new creation must be improvised for the purpose and the line of distinction between the man and the brute must be marked up over the heads of the sable part of creation. True, there might still be fear and quaking, for unless the new order of brutes should be bereft of their reasoning faculties, the next shadow in Mr. Sharpe's pathway would be the rivalry of the animal kingdom for his honors. What then? We are lost in the bewildering mazes of this momentous question. Its misty labyrinths precede the cradle and reach far beyond the grave; and we can see no positive balm for his agonizing fears but by reversing the court above all created powers. This cannot be done by Democratic mass meetings or resolutions, nor by impassioned appeals to vulgar prejudices. Mr. Sharpe must, therefore, wade through the Congressional contest with the African confronting him at every step, in every condition, and in every shape that fancy can suggest, and when he is defeated, as he must be, there will be the dark spectre multiplied into an innumerable throng chanting, in ghostly, ghastly and horrible discord, the requium over his political grave.

—Courage, Mr. Sharpe! There is One whose attributes are measured by no human conception, who in life and in death will deal justly with all. In the fulness of time prejudices of the ignorant and vulgar will fade away, and with them will perish the fears which seem to make life intolerable to ambitious Democratic politicians. The negro will fill his sphere—will cease to be hated by those who have only wronged him, and will be judged by his merits and usefulness as other men. He may not vote, or go to Congress, and physical laws as well as instinct forbid his mingling with his pale-faced oppressors, save as Slavery has brutalized the master and prostituted the slave; but the time is nigh at hand when to declaim against an ignorant, helpless, degraded race on the plea of possible equality, will, as it deserves, class the declaimer as beneath the level of those whose endowment and progress he effects to dread. Mr. Sharpe should appreciate the fact that the world moves; that some things are best to be forgotten, while some other things are best to be learned. He and his terrible African will both be wiser by and by! and the wiser they grow, the less they will fear each other!—*Franklin Repository.*

THE REPUBLICANS AND THE TAXES

In the midst of the clamor raised against Congress for what it did and that it refused to do, there seems to be a disposition to ignore entirely the fact that it reduced the domestic taxation to the extent of some seventy five millions of dollars a year, in accordance with the recommendations of the Revenue Commission. This fact is of quite as much importance to the masses of the people as the reduction of the principal of the national debt; for the load of taxation had become too great for the prosperity of the country, and had not relief been thus afforded, the revenues wherewith the debt is being paid off would have fallen off so largely as to arrest the reduction of the debt. Congress, by abolishing the cumulative taxes that preyed upon the very vitals of our manufacturing industry has improved the prospects of home labor and home capital, secured remunerative employment to the poor man and at the same time lightened the burdens of all.

It is true that the reduction might be carried further with benefit to the country. But the Treasury Department was desirous that the revenues should not be seriously impaired, and Congress acted with a due regard to the recommendations of the Secretary. It may be safely asserted that while the burdens of the people have been thus lightened, it has been done in such a way that the surplus applicable to paying off the public debt may not be interfered with, nor that great work interrupted. While therefore, we give credit to the Administration for its exertions to bring our finances back to the prosperous solvency they once exhibited, we insist that the work performed by Congress in effecting so large a diminution of taxation is of even more importance, and desrrves to be quite as well remembered.

It was deemed by the Republicans in Congress the best plan to try this measure of deminished taxation, and see how it worked and what effect it would have upon the revenues, before going any further. At the next session we cannot doubt that a still further abolition or reduction of taxes will be effected, though not to so great an extent as to impair the revenues, it being deemed best to maintain these at as large a total as may be consistent with the purpose of paying off the national debt, without oppressively interfering with the business of the people. As the task of simplyfying the taxation goes on, it will wipe out many inquisitorial exactions, as the present bill has already done. The same amount of revenue will be raised from fewer sources, and by this means we shall probably be able to get rid of some of the vast swarms of officials necessary under the existing system.

It must be remembered that we cannot hope to pay off the debt if, by reducing our revenues too largely, we take away from the government that surplus which is applied to the work of reducing the mountain of debt. We cannot have at the same time a continued and large reduction of debt and a sweeping reduction of taxes. Our opponents clamor for both, though any reasonable man may see that such a thing is impossible. Congress has therefore, done well for the government and the country. It has relieved the people of the worst forms of taxation, and those which most injuriously acted upon our domestic industry, while it has preserved the revenue with a view to the continuance of the work of paying off the debt.

As the country increases in population, and the south recuperates from the destructive effects of the war, the revenues will augment steadily even while we anually lighten the taxes. The amount of revenue we raise is not the evil to complain of though Democratic partisans stupidly hold it up before the people as a heinous charge against the Republicans. Without raising some such amount, it is sheer nonsense to look for a reduction of the debt, and these partisans know it. We do not find the national Administration favoring any reduction of the revenues beyond that authorized by Congress, and on this topic the Administration and Congress occupy substantially the same ground. There was no conflict whatever between them on this point Congress took counsel of the Treasury in framing its tax bill and no more reduction of taxes was attempted than the Secretary was willing to allow.

Nevertheless, the primary credit of any reduction of taxes belongs to Congress, which body at the session of 1865 felt so much impressed with this necessity as to provide for a joint revenue commission, to sit during the recess and examine the whole subject of revenue and taxation. This measure was wholly the work of Republicans. The opposition would have preferred to increase appropriations, taxes and debts, as that would make a stronger case for them against the responsible ruling party. Such has been the course of the Opposition throughout the Republican administrations of Lincoln and Johnson. If the dominant party showed its capacity to subdue a gigantic rebellion and abolish the vast institution of slavery, it has on the return of peace shown still more signally its ability to cope with the great financial problem involved in the mastery of our debt and currency. The Treasury and Congress, each in its way, has done its allotted task, and so well that already our debt is reduced one hundred and twenty-four millions of dollars, and our load of taxation lightened seventy five millions, all in one year. From this let the public judge of the future.—*The North American.*

THE PRESIDENT AS A LAW BREAKER.

Who made the President the judge of the legality of a State convention? When did he hear evidence upon the matter? Where does he get his authority for interfering? By the Constitution, "the United States shall protect each State against invasion, and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against "domestic violence." Where was the "invasion?" where the "domestic violence?" where the application of the legislature, or of the executive? Where was even the danger to the public peace? A convention numbering twenty-six men met in a hall in New Orleans. Was it feared by the murderous mob, or by Mayor Monroe, that these twenty six would rise and put the whole order of Thugs to the sword?

Suppose the convention was illegal; suppose it had passed an ordinance, no matter to what intent—what then? Its orders could have had no force. If there had been a doubt upon their legality, they ought to have been taken before the State courts, whose province is to decide such questions. If civil government is restored in Louisiana according to the Peace Proclamation, if Louisiana is a State, with a constitution, laws, officers, courts and judges, then all such matters must be settled and decided in the State, by the State officers; and by the courts, not by a mob. It does not escape the attention of the Union loving people, that every outrage like the New Orleans riot, in the Southern States, is done in the interests of oppression, and against equal rights and impartial justice, by men who were but lately zealous and flagrant rebels, and who continue to boast of their crimes against the country and the flag. Whether at Memphis or New Orleans, in Richmond or in Georgia, wherever we hear of mob violence, it is the violence, the brutal lawlessness of men lately engaged in an attempt to destroy the Union; and their victims are men, women and children whose loyalty to the Union was so active during the war, that no history of the war can be written without recording their courage, fidelity and self-sacrifice. It is not pleasant to Union loving people to see the President of the United States, no matter by what accident or inadvertence, placed in the position of giving encouragement to such lawlessness, and making less endurable the sufficiently hard position of men who, with him, are hated and reviled by the late rebels as "Southern loyalists."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

INSIDE VIEWS.—Although through the strictest discipline and expert management the Philadelphia Convention presented a peaceful surface, there was a stormy state of things beneath. In the Committee on Resolutions and Address, there was a furious contest. The session was an all-night one. The hardest fight was in giving the new party its name—"The National Union Party." The Democrats on the Committee threatened to bolt in a body if the resolution restoring the name was adopted. Mr. Cowan was unable so pacify them; and ex-Governor Johnston was equally powerless. An Alabama delegate struck a tragic attitude, brandished his knife and declared he would rather plunge it into his breast than have the resolution adopted. Mr. Doolittle could not make the thing go down, and finally on the motion of Mr. Raymond, the resolution was withdrawn. The Democrats thought it had enough to be overslaughed and their party dismissed, without the ostentatious display which the resolution would make of it—and out of pity and for policy the President's friends let them off easy.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, PA., August 30.

Flour	$13.00	Coffee	33
Wheat	2.10	Sugar	15a25
Corn	75	Hams	25a30
Rye	1.00	Shoulder	16
Oats	45	Sides	18
Flaxseed	1.50	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	20	Molasses	62a1.00
Eggs	15	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	2.00	Feathers	67
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	12
Lard per lb	18	Dried Peaches "	20

Peace hath its Victories.

To prevent or conquer disease is a grand achievement; and as surely as bullet and bayonet wil destroy, so surely will HOSTETTER'S BITTERS *preserve* and *prolong* life.

This is the most trying period of the year. The stamina of the strongest yields more or less to the consuming temperature of midsummer. Vigor oozes from every pore. The strength of man passes away in invisable vapor, and weaker woman becomes relaxed and nerveless. It was to meet such difficulties that Hostetter's Bitters were given to society. It is to prevent the evil consequences to which an unbraced, depleted, debilitated organization is liable, that they are recommended as a SUMMER TONIC for both sexes. Old people die of exhaustion every day, who might have kept death at bay for years to come by an occasional resort to this powerful and harmless vegetable stomachic.

Nine-tenths of the community, rich as well as poor, *work* continually. If their hands are unemployed their brains are busy, and head work is as depressing to the vital energies as muscular toil. But tone the system with Hostetter's Bitters and the wear and tear of business life will be comparatively unfelt even in the most oppressive weather. No languor will be experienced, for as fast as the vital forces are expended they will be recruited and renewed by this healthful restorative. As a summer Invigorant it is indispensable to young and old. Sold everywhere. 1m

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES,

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

New Advertisements.

A STRAY STEER came to the premises of the subscriber living in St. Clair township, Bedford county, on or about the last of May, 1866, A RED STEER, three years old, both ears cropped and both slit; no other marks. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take him away. JOHN M. SMITH.

Aug31:3t

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Executor of the last Will and Testament of Nathan Carson, late of Napier tp., Bedford county, deceased, will sell at public outcry, on the premises, on SATURDAY, SEP'T. 22d, 1866, at 10 o'clock a. m., all the following described property, to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND

situate in Napier township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of George Stuckey, George W. Gump, T. P. Studebaker and others, containing **One Hundred and Sixty-three Acres** and forty seven perches and the usual allowance, about one hundred acres cleared and under fence, eight acres of which are good meadow, with a TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, Bank Barn, and other buildings thereon—a never failing spring of good water near the house, and a fountain pump in the barn yard. Also, an orchard of apple, peach and cherry trees thereon.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

JOHN W. HOOVER,
Aug31:3t *Executor of Nathan Carson, dec'd.*

GENERAL ELECTION

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

Second Tuesday (9th day) of October,

1866, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township and Coal Dale Borough to meet at the school house in the village of Coal Dale.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the house of Daniel B. Ott in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of A. C. Mower, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Wm. Keam, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the school house in Stonerstown, in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at school house No. 4, near David Sparks, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at Griffith's school House, in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noblo's mill, in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams, in said township.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset, Fulton, Franklin and Adams, for the office of member of Congress of the United States.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset and Fulton, for the Office of Senator of Pennsylvania.

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset and Fulton, for the office of Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Prothonotary, Register, Recorder and Clerk of the Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court of Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Sheriff of Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Associate Judge of Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Commissioner for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor Director of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Auditor for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Coroner for the county of Bedford.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an act relative to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1819, further provides as follows, viz:

"That the Inspector and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place; and if any vacancy still continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said Inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white citizen of the age of twenty-one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizen of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or in failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and given such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the Inspector, and a note made opposite hereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, and the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make a like note in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners, or his right to vote whether found thereon, or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election, and shall also swear that his bono fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force, or violence, with the design to influence unduly, or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five-hundred dollars, to be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward or district where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of an election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet."

The qualified electors will take notice of the following act of Assembly approved the 13th day of March, 1866:

That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter, authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed, or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled, outside, "judiciary," one ticket shall embrace the names of all state officers voted for, and be labelled, "state;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of senator, member, and members of assembly, if voted for, and members of congress, if voted for, and be labelled, "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled, "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled, "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 1st day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five and in the eighty-ninth of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, August 31, 1866.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month for gentlemen, and $35 to $75 for ladies, everywhere, to introduce the Common Sense Family Sewing-Machine, improved and perfected. It will hem, fell, stitch, quilt, bind, braid, and embroider beautifully—price only $20—making the elastic lock stick, and fully warranted for three years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. Address or call on C. BOWERS & CO., Office No. 255 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All letters answered prompty, with circulars and terms. au31:1m

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for the digging out of a basin for a Reservoir to supply Bedford with water (to be 40 feet by 70, and as deep as is necessary,) to be completed, so it may be walled by the 1st of October next, will be received at my office up to the 31st of August inst. Contract to be let by the solid yard.

Also, proposals for quarrying, hauling the stone, and walling the same. The contract to be finished by the first of October next. Contract to be let by the perch. The lowest bidder to have the contract. The specifications for the letting of the above contracts can be examined at my office previous to the 31st of August inst.

By order of the Town Council.
aug24 J. PALMER, Clerk.

DR. GEO. C. DOUGLAS

Respecttully tenders his professional services to the people of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's. au17:tf

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

The undersigned has the blanks now ready and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims under the new law for the equalization of bounties.

Aug 17. J. W. DICKERSON.

B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
STOVES, TINWARE &c.,
No. 1 "Stone Row," Bedford, Pa.

FRUIT CANS AND SEALING WAX, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

ANTI-DUST (Patent) at PARLOR STOVES, (Spear's) B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO.'S

TINWARE OF ALL KINDS, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

SELF-SEALING FRUIT CANS, (Glass,) at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

CALL AND SEE our Stock of Stoves, Tinware, House-Furnishing Goods, &c. B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied with all kinds of Tinware on the shortest possible notice, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

BRITTANIA and JAPANNED WARE, all kinds, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

BARGAINS: Bargains. Buy your Tinware at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.
Aug. 17:3m

PUBLIC SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be offered for sale on the premises, on FRIDAY, AUGUST 31st, 1866, at one o'clock P. M.,

THE VALUABLE FARM

of James Allison, dec'd, three miles north of Schellsburg, in Napier tp., containing **168 acres** and the usual per cent. The improvements are a DOUBLE LOG HOUSE, with 10 rooms, Double Log Barn, shedded all round, with Wagon Shed and other buildings. Two good Wells of never failing water in the yard. Ninety acres cleared, the balance of the land well covered with the very best of timber. A large variety of Choice Fruit. It is a most excellent stock farm Terms made known on day of sale. JOSEPH ALLISON.

Aug10:4t

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for Trial at September Term, 1866, (3d day.)

Catharine Tricker vs. George Tricker.
Thos B Keating vs. Collins, Dull & Co.
Isaac Wigfield vs Matilda Wigfield
Matilda Wigfield vs Isaac Wigfield
Same vs Same
John Winter vs Gideon Williams
Sam'l Strayer et al vs Chas Madan
Michael Thomas vs John Skelly et al
William Fahner vs Wm Overocker
George Snyder vs Adolphus Ake et al
F. D Beegle vs Daniel Wentz et al
White & Swope vs Patrick Drhew
Jas Getty vs Same
Bloody Run School Dis. vs. West Prov. School Dis
Jno. W. Beeler's adm'r. vs. Dr. B. F. Harry.
Thos. W. Blackburn's Ex'r vs. John Hull et al
Homer Neice vs William Way
Gideon Hitechew vs Adam W Miller
Mary Potts vs Anthony Smith et al
John Luman vs Jacob Wentz et al
Martin Cordel vs David Byers
S M Barclay's devisees vs B. W. Garretson
Robison Horton's use vs George W Figard
Ann Hinsling vs Israel Oppenheimer
John H Ellett vs. Wm H Aaron.

Certified August 6th, 1866.
aug10 O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of fi. fa. to me directed, there will be sold at public sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of September, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the interest of the defendant, Wm. H. Irwin, of, in, to and out of the following described tracts of land situate, lying and being in Broadtop tp., Bedford county, viz:

One tract of land containing 10 acres, more or less, about 5 acres cleared and under fence, with a one story log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining land of George Boartz on the east, and Benjamin Valentine on the south; situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jesse Diehl. JOHN ALDSTADT,
Sheriff's Office, August 10, 1866. Sheriff.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned, for the purpose of fishing, hunting, gathering nuts, berries, &c., as the law will be strictly enforced against all thus offending.

B. R. ASHCOM,
MICH. LUTZ,
WM. GRISSINGER,
ADAM SCHAFFER.

Bedford, July, 13 1866: 3m

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. junel.

NOTICE.—Having purchased the drugs, instruments, &c., of Dr. A. S. Smith, of Pattonsville, Bedford co., I offer my services to the citizens of that place, and the community generally. J. A. ROYER.

Pattonsville, April 17.

To my old friends of Pattonsville and those of the vicinity who have reposed confidence in me as a Phys

Farm, Garden & Household.

THE SUCCESSFUL FARMER.

The truly successful farmer always places himself in the position of a learner. His mind is always open to the reception of new truths, whenever and wherever they present themselves. The power of observation differs widely in different persons, but it can be cultivated to an almost unlimited extent. Correct observation is nearly allied to what is sometimes termed a mechanical eye. One farmer will look at a plough of peculiar pattern, but he goes away with only a confused notion of its shape, while his neighbor will retain in his memory all its peculiarities, so that, if need be, he could pattern one himself. Such is the difference between men in this respect. Some men can retain in memory all the oxen, cows and horses of their neighborhoods while others would only notice some marked peculiarity of form, size or color.

Go into a farmer's kitchen. The quick eye of a successful man at once detects any improvement that might easily be copied into his own home for the comfort of his family. Such a man cannot go into any kind of mechanic's shop without learning something new. It was this faculty that prevailed in an eminent degree in Doctor Franklin. He observed everything and turned everything to a practical account. There is scarcely anything in the shape of human learning that may not in some way or other be turned into practical use. We never yet saw a man who, we thought, knew too much about his calling.

Much of the farmer's knowledge must be acquired by observation. He cannot be expected to sit down to the study of books like a professional man. The great book of nature is open before him, and he is the most successful and happiest man that can best read it. Some men's minds are so constructed that they can think more deeply than others. They can see the connection between cause and effect, and draw correct conclusions on any subject within their reasoning powers. Such men can successfully carry on farming on an extensive scale. Others have a shorter range of reasoning power. They are obliged to limit their operations to a small scale. A man with such a mind will often astonish those of a stronger cast. The little farm has a completeness about it, a symmetry and harmony in all its operations that, small as his operations may be, he always seems to be provided with everything necessary for his comfort.

To be a successful farmer one must learn the trade of the farmer. It is no small part of a farmer's life to do whatever he does in a way that shall be permanent. If he builds a house, he will not begin to change its structure as soon as it is finished. In short, he commences making a farm and a home that shall be his as long as he lives. He plants a tree this year with the reasonable expectation that it will in due time produce fruit. In no kind of employment are the chances of reaching a given result through a long series of years so great as with the farmer. The plans he lays are laid for life. This simple fact gives stability of character to the farmer in a greater degree than in any other calling, a man who would be uneasy on his farm would be likely to be uneasy anywhere.

The successful farmer soon learns that a year quickly rolls around, bringing with it an income from his land as sure as the seasons themselves; and if his mind be in any way far reaching, he will not only have his annual crop as the result of his immediate labor, but he will have his biennial and triennial crops in view. He manures and plants this year, but looks to the next for what he sows on the same ground, and still forward the third year to his crop of hay. Thus time and season regulate all his movements, with which, when combined with the never failing promise, that seed time and harvest, summer and winter, shall not fail, he passes through life, less exposed to the doubtful results that beset most occupations.—Maine Farmer.

THE LARGEST FARM IN THE WORLD.

I observe a note in your issue of an 8,000 acre farm in Bureau county, Ill., and of Mr. J. S. Alexander's farm in Morgan county, Ill., both of which will pass for far-sized Illinois farms. But the farm which is no doubt, the largest cultivated farm in the world, and, I believe the best, is owned and cultivated by M. L. Sullivant, Esq., formerly from the vicinity of Columbus, Ohio, now of Champaign county, Ill. He owns and presides over 70,000 acres of the best land on this hemisphere, 23,000 acres of which are under fence, and in actual improvement and cultivation; the balance is used in herding.

I will venture the opinion that there cannot be found 5 acres of unserviceable land on Mr. S.'s entire 70,000 acres. Their productiveness is unsurpassed. Almost all of Mr S.'s farming is conducted by labor saving machinery, so that it is estimated that, throughout, one man will perform the the average labor of four or five as conducted on small farms. He drives his posts by horsepower; breaks his ground with Comstock's "spades;" mows, rakes, loads, unloads and stacks his hay by horse power; cultivates his corn by improved machinery; ditches any low ground by machinery; sows and plants by machinery, so that all his laborers can ride and perform their tasks as easy as riding in a buggy.

I had the pleasure of being present when he harvested a thousand acres of his wheat; this was done with ——'s "Header's"—about eight or ten men and twenty horses cut and safely stacked away about 200 acres a day, and performed the work better than I ever saw it by the old modes. To give all the improved modes of farming employed by this kind of agriculture, would require more space than you would like to spare. Notwithstanding all this labor saving machinery, Mr. S. employs from 100 to 200 laborers, some 200 horses and mules and a large herd of working oxen.

Not having the exact data before me, I will not venture to give the enormous returns in bushels or tons, of the products of this great farm. Some estimate may be made from the magnitude of the farm, taken in connection with the fact that the quality of the soil is unequaled by the very best Scotia bottoms. —*Cor. Cin. Inquirer.*

HARTLEY & METZGER keep constantly on hand a large stock of general HARDWARE. They have just received 50 DOZEN BEST AND CHEAPEST FRUIT JARS ever offered to the public. They keep all kinds of Farm Machinery, including Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Fodder Cutters and Willoughby's Gum Spring and Roller Grain Drills—the best in the world.

Bedford, July 13.

THE INQUIRER JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANK,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

PRIVATE SALE OF VALUBLE

TIMBER LAND.

The subscribers, agents for Mary Ann Wilson, will sell at private sale, a tract of

100 Acres of Valuable Timber Land,

situate in Shover's Valley, Cumberland Valley tp., adjoining lands of George Love, Hemmings, and others, surveyed and granted on a warrant to Margaret Roff. This tract is within easy reach of Bedford and in the hands of an energetic person would afford an almost inexhaustable supply of wood for the citizens of the town. There are several acres cleared and under cultivation and a large portion of the balance can, without much labor, be made productive. The timber is of an excellent quality, much of it being poplar, and convenient to saw mills. Terms will be made easy.

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

April 27, 3mo. Agents.

ATTENTION PENSIONERS!

A Look to Your Interests!

The Act of Congress, approved June 6th, 1866, gives additional pension to the following class of persons:

1st. To those who have lost the sight of both eyes, or both hands, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of $25.

2d. To those who have lost both feet, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of $20.

3d. To those who have lost one hand or one foot, or are so disabled as to render them unable to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, the sum of $15.

4th. Persons who have been deprived of their pensions under Act of March 3d, 1865, in consequence of being in the civil service of the U. S. Government are restored.

5th. Invalid Pensioners who died after application for their pension had been filed and before the issuing of the Pension Certificate, and who have left widows or minor children, will be entitled to receive arrears due at death of the soldiers.

6th, Pensions are extended to dependent fathers and brothers, the same as mothers and sisters.

In all the above cases new applications must be made.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
june 22. Claim Agents.

108, MASONIC BLOCK, 108,

Baltimore st., Cumberland, Md.

This beautiful structure, having been completed, the undersigned is enabled to offer the public at his store, 108 in the new block, a fine selection of first class

French, English, Swiss and American

WATCHES,

such as Gold, English Lever, Anchor Escapements, Lepines, (some very small, set with pearls and diamonds, and beautifully enammelled for ladies,) all of latest improved styles of foreign and domestic

JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Curb and Vest Chains, and Ladies' Leotine and Chatelaine Chains.

Albats, Silver and Plated Ware such as Spoons, Forks, Ladies' Butter Knives, etc., of the best quality: Plated Tea and Coffee sets; Castors, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Vegetable Dishes, Tureens, Butter Dishes, Salt Cellars, English and American Urns.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, of all kinds.

REVOLVERS AND CARTRIDGES,

Also a large assortment of eight day and 24 hour

CLOCKS.

☞ WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY neatly and carefully repaired.

S. T. LITTLE.

July 13, 1866:1y

MORRISON HOUSE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISN.O

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW —AND— **REAL ESTATE AGENTS,**

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens

Persons desiring to use this agency can app to us personally or by letter. july 13.

INVENTORS' OFFICES.

d'EPINEUIL & EVANS,
Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,
NO. 435 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices, can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references.

jan12:1y

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT combining durability with elegance of shape New Spring Styles just received.

KWA 11m G. R. & W. OSTER.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD,

On and after Tuesday, May 22, 1866, Passenger trains will run as follows:

LEAVE SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS,	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.	
	A.M.	PM	A.M.	P.M
Huntingdon	8.00	6.00		
McConnellstown,	8.20	6.17		
Pleasant Grove,	8.32	6.25		
Marklesburg,	8.45	6.39		
Coffee Run,	9.04	6.54		
Rough and Ready,	9.12	7.02		
Cove,	9.24	7.14		
Fisher's Summit,	9.28	7.18		
Saxton,	9.54	7.43		
Riddlesburg	10.14	8.04		
Hopewell,	10.22	8.12		
Piper's Run,	10.38	8.24		
Tatesville,	10.58	8.40		
Bloody Run,	11.09	8.53		
Mount Dallas,	11.12	8.57		
Leave Saxton for Dudley,			10.20	7.50
Coalmont,			10.35	8.05
Dudley,			10.50	8.20

LEAVE NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.	
	A.M.	PM	A.M.	P.M.
Mount Dallas,	6.00	3.04		
Bloody Run,	6.04	3.08		
Tatesville,	6.16	3.20		
Piper's Run,	6.36	3.40		
Hopewell,	6.52	3.56		
Riddlesburg,	7.00	4.04		
Saxton,	7.30	4.34		
Fisher's Summit,	7.45	4.49		
Cove,	7.49	4.53		
Rough and Ready,	8.00	5.05		
Coffee Run,	8.08	5.12		
Marklesburg,	8.24	5.26		
Pleasant Grove,	8.32	5.40		
McConnellstown,	8.40	5.47		
Huntingdon,	9.00	6.10		
Dudley,			6.05	3.54
Coalmont,			6.15	4.09
Arrive at Saxton.			6.30	4.24

TIME OF PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TRAINS AT HUNTINGDON.

WESTWARD.

Baltimore Express,	5.58 A. M.
Philadelphia Express,	7.00 A. M.
New York Express,	7.38 A. M.
Emigrant Train,	12.48 P. M.
Day Express,	5.23 P. M.
Mail Train,	7.00 P. M.
Fast Line,	7.35 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Fast Line,	4.42 A. M.
Way Train,	7.50 A. M.
Day Express,	9.48 A. M.
Local Accommodation,	12.08 P. M.
Cincinnati Express,	4.33 P. M.
Philadelphia Express,	10.56 P. M.

Mail Train leaving Mt. Dallas at 6.00 A. M., and arriving at Huntingdon at 9.00 A. M., will allow passengers ample time to take breakfast, and connect with Day Express east, at 9.48 a. m. This train connects at Harrisburg with trains for New York and Baltimore, and arrives at Philadelphia at 5.45 p. m.

Express train leaving Mt. Dallas at 3.04 p. m., will arrive at Huntingdon at 6.10 p. m., allowing passengers time for supper, and will connect with Mail Train west, at 7.00 p. m., Fast Line west at 7.35, and Philadelphia Express east at 10.56 p.m.

Passengers from the east in the morning will have time to breakfast at Huntingdon before the departure of Mail Train at 8.00 a. m. for Mt. Dallas.

Passengers from the east in the afternoon will arrive at Huntingdon at 5.28, and have 30 minutes for supper.

Large and commodious Hacks will, on arrival of each train at Mt. Dallas, be ready to convey passengers to Bedford and Bedford Springs.

june8 O. AYERS, Superintendent.

GIRARD Life Insurance Company,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,174.20

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute into a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.

Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil'a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
D. S. LINDSAY, Traveling Agent.
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar9:1yr Bedford, Pa.

REAMER'S OLD STAND

JULIANA ST., BEDFORD, PA.

J. L. LEWIS

has again replenished his DRUG STORE with a well selected stock of

PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES

CHOICE LIQUORS for medicinal use.

PURE SHERRY AND PORT WINES,

Perfumeries, Cedar Camphor for moths, Bay Rum, Rose Water, &c.

WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT.

Popular Patent Medicines, Home's Family Dye Colors, Cigars, Tobacco, Fine Stationery, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Chloride of Lime for Purifying, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps and Shades, Flavoring Extracts, &c. &c., in short a

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

of goods usually found in a

FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

June 1, 1866.

B. W. BERKSTRESSER.....J. P. SMITH

BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW AND LATE STYLE GOODS AT THE

BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

We have just received another fine assorted stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting in part of Fine all wool Fancy Cass. DRESS COATS.
" " " " PANTS & VESTS to suit.
" BLACK CLOTH COATS.
Fine all wool Cassimere, in the piece, from $1 to $2.50 per yard for best. A full line of

TAILOR TRIMMINGS.

Also a choice assortment of Fur, Canton and Palm Hats for Men and Boys, at prices to suit the purchaser. Also, an assortment of LINEN GOODS. Call and see us at No. 2 Anderson's Row. BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

Bedford, Pa., May 18, '66—1y.

BEDFORD NURSERIES

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds thrifty and healthy. Not 1100 acres of trees, as some tree agents would have you believe they have, which is a Humbug. Those intending to plant would better buy trees raised in like soil and climate, and run no risks of distant shipment. I have the same kinds of fruits and as fine trees as can de had at any Nursery.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

july28,65:1yr.

GROVER & BAKER'S Sewing Machines

WERE AWARDED THE

HIGHEST PREMIUMS

at the State fairs of New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Oregon, California, at the fairs of the American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Massachusetts Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Associon, and at numerous Institute and County fairs, including all the fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years.

First prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of London, Paris, Dublin, Linz, Pesancon, Bayonne, St. Dizier, Chalons.

And they have been furnished by special command to the

Empress of France,
Empress of Austria,
Empress of Russia,
Empress of Brazil,
Queen of Spain and
Queen of Bavaria.

The Grover and Baker Elastic-Stitch Sewing Machines are superior to all others for the following reasons:

1. They sew direct from the spools, and require no rewinding of thread.

2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than other machines.

3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.

4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.

5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.

6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, or ravel, but remains firm and durable.

7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.

8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on other machines, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practiced, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES

OF THE

Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.

EASTERN.

Boston, 18 Sumner street.
New York, 495 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 730 Chestnut street.
Baltimore, 181 Baltimore street.
Brooklyn, 235 Fulton street.
Rochester, 18 State street.
Buffalo, 329 Main street.
Troy, 343 River street.
Harrisburg, 17 Market street.
Providence, 2 Howard building.

WESTERN.

Chicago, 101 Washington street.
Cincinnati, 58 West Fourth street.
St. Louis, 124 North Fourth street.
Detroit, 62 Woodward avenue.
Milwaukee, 13 Newhall house.
Cleveland, 171 Superior street.
Dayton, 346 Third street.
Louisville, 5 Masonic Temple.
Lexington, Bradley's block.
Memphis, 303 Main street.
Nashville, 66 Church street.
San Francisco, 329 Montgomery street.

FOREIGN.

London, 150 Regent street.
Liverpool, 59 Bold street.
Melbourne, 24 Swanston street.
For sale by B. M. Greene, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 27, 6mo.

A TELLING FACT.

The Bottom Fallen Out at Last.

The Time has come to Buy.

$20,000 WORTH

to be slaughtered at prices way down on the ground floor.

We have just received a LARGE and BEAUTIFUL Stock of NEW and CHEAP

SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising a complete assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, WALL PAPERS, BROOMS, BASKETS, WOODENWARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, FISH, BACON, SALT, &c.,

Purchased at the lowest CASH prices since the LATE DECLINE.

A few items named here as a sample of the prices for the entire stock:

GOOD CALICOES at 12½, 15, 16, 18, and 20 cts.
GOOD Bleached and Unbleached MUSLINS at 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 25 cts.
HANDSOME SUGARS, at 12½, 15, 16, 18 and 19 cents.
GOOD RIO COFFEE at 25, 30 and 33 cts.

We invite everybody to call and see for themselves.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. Interest charged on all accounts of over four months standing.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

May 11:3m.

MISS KATE DEAL & MRS. M. R. SCHAEFFER,

have just returned from the city with a fine assortment of fashionable

BONNETS,
HATS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
GLOVES,
LADIES' and GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS and COLLARS,
FANCY NECKTIES,
RUFFLING,
DRESS BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS,
MACHINE SILK and COTTON,
Hair, Tooth and Clothes BRUSHES,
Soaps, Perfumery, Enamel, Skirt Braid, Embroidering Braid, Ladies' Corsets, and Hoops, Balmoral Skirts, Lace Veils, Tissue for Veils, Cloths for Sacks, Dress Goods, Poplins, Lawns, Ginghams, &c.
&c.

All kinds of

MANTUA-MAKING

and

MILLINER WORK

done in the cheapest and best manner.

no3:1y

THE MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or, MASON BROTHERS, New York.

March 9: 1yr.

DEFIBAUGH & FISHER

Positively are going to sell MUSLINS, CALICOES, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, FRENCH MERINOES, and HEAVY BOOTS, at cost and some articles below. ap6tf

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

TERMS FOR 1866.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1865 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1866, will receive, gratis, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of $2.50 a year.

The *North British* from January, 1865, to December, inclusive; the *Edinburg* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the year 1855, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review.

A few copies yet remain of *all the four Reviews* for 1865 at $4.00 a set, or $1.50 for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.
L. S. & Co., also publish the
FARMER'S GUIDE,
by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.
Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. Feb 9, 1866.

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

BEDFORD, PA.,

U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY

FOR THE COLLECTION OF

BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,

and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

First.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaradian.)

Second.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

To the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa.,

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & COS' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes, Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.
dec8:1y

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT

Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.

DR. LATOUR'S WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,—The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers
No. 137 North THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.
For sale by Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford.
jeb2:1y

JUST RECEIVED, A NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT

OAK HALL,

BLOODY RUN, PA.

J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNEL.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Cheeks, Tickings, &c.

NOTIONS! NOTIONS!

Gloves, Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS

For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

STATIONARY
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.

GROCERIES,

COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES
WOODEN-WARE.
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO,

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail

DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STUFFS

a general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months without interest.

Bloody Run, June 16, 1865.tf

S. E. HENRY.....WM. F. JOHNSTON.....T. S. JOHNSTON

S. E. HENRY & CO.

FORWARDING

and

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and wholesale and retail dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths Queensware, Hardware, Iron, Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed, Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

CASH paid for all kinds of

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK

&c. &c.

Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY.

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864. tf.

HORSE DEAEERS AND CATTLE TENDERS TAKE NOTICE

DR. LATOUR'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,

GOOD FOR

CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.

The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss, of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.

Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.

ap6:tf.

AN OLD SONG SET TO NEW TUNE

—1866.—

As spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of cats,
Gaily skip about.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
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"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
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